The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE Governor of Pennsylvania.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Last year the people of Pennsylvania had reason to thank Almighty God for the blessings which the earth has been made to yield abundantly, and which has thriven, and with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our border counties, through the disgraceful barbarity of the rebel forces which invaded the State, burned Chambersburg, we have no public misfortune to lament. The year closes with a train of brilliant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the accursed rebellion will soon be crushed, and peace be restored to our country.

The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1863, was		$2,147,331 70
Receipts during fiscal year ending, Nov. 30, 1864,		4,733,313 02
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864,	$6,880,64 472	
The payments for the same period have been	4,938,441 09	
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864,		$1,942,203 63

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th day of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth, redeemed,		$268,569 50
As follows, viz:		
Five per cent. loan of the Commonwealth,	$268,308 03	
Interest certificates redeemed,	261 47	
		268,569 50

The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department, embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1862, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy, between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the funded debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund.

Amt of public d't of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of Dec., '63		$39,496,596 78
Deduct am't. redeemed at the State treasury during the fiscal yr. ending Nov 30, 1864, viz:		
Five per cent. stocks	$10,722 73	
Four & a half pr. ct. stcks	10,00 00	
Interest certificates,	2,270 11	116,992 84
Public debt, Dec. 1, '64,		$39,379,603 94
Funded debt, viz:		
Six per cent. loans ordinary,	$ 400,630 00	
Five per cent. loans, ordinary	35,605,263 72	
Four & a half per centum loans, ordinary,	257,200 00	36,264,093 72
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation,	97,251 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed,	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	724 32	115,510 22
		$36,379,603 94
Military loan per act 15th May, 1861,		3,000,000 00
Total public debt Dec. 1, 1864,		$39,379,603 94

The Commonwealth holds bonds received from the sale of public works, amounting to ten millions, three hundred thousand dollars, ($10,300,000 00) as follows.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds,	$6,800,000 00
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company bonds,	3,500,000 00
	$10,300,000 00

These bonds are in the Sinking Fund, and reduce the public debt to $29,079,603.94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 30th April and 25th August, 1864, has yielded something less than $200,000—a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

The revenue derived from the tax on [illegible] during the year amounts to [illegible]67, but under the enabling [illegible]so many of our banks [illegible]tional banks under the act of Congress, that this source of revenue may be considered as substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources.

The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National banks in the hands of the holders, not exceeding the rate of taxation on other similar property, and part of the deficiency may be thus provided for.

The amount of debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund during the year is unusually small, which is to be accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred. Seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars ($713,000) have been paid to refund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of extra military claims, and in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appropriated to charities was last year larger than usual.

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. Houses of Refuge and Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, because their objects are of public importance and, to be useful, and well and economically managed, it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensive than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But in our system, ordinary local charities are left to the care of the respective localities, and to give the public money for their support is really to tax the inhabitants of all the counties for the benefit of one.

The national taxation is heavy and must probably be made heavier, and the local taxes authorized by unwise legislation and paid by our people are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we should endeavor to avoid increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose.

It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has not in various particulars obeyed the law by which it was incorporated, the Attorney General (on the suggestion of parties claiming to be thereby injured) has filed an information in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past, and the persistence in its intended illegal course.

Since my last annual message on the report of John A. Wright, Esq., that the Sunbury and Erie railroad was finished, I ordered the bonds remaining in the treasury to be delivered to the company.

It is a subject of just pride to the people of this Commonwealth, that this great work is completed, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprise within our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth the payment of the sums due her from the company.

In my special message of 30th April last, to which I refer, I communicated to the Legislature, in some detail, the circumstances connected with the advance by banks and other corporations of the funds to pay the volunteer militia of 1863.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate them at length. The case was peculiar, and it is believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States, but it being found that men could not be got under that call, the form of a call by the State authorities for the defence of the State was, with the assent of the President, substituted. The United States agreed to furnish the arms, subsistence and supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emergency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me, thus:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin:

Your telegrams respecting the pay of militia, called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say, that while no law or appropriation authorizes the payment, by the General Government, of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service, as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this department, to you as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself, whenever the department is prepared to make answer.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

The banks and other corporations refused to advance the money unless I would pledge myself to ask an appropriation from the Legislature to refund it. It will be noticed that the pledge of the President is clear and distinct, but, notwithstanding the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no such recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that purpose failed. The men were raised and placed under the command of Major General Couch and the other U. S. officers in this Department. The troops were held in service longer than the emergency for which they were called out required. Several of the regiments were marched immediately into distant parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, against my repeated remonstrances. They were retained, as was alleged, to preserve the peace and enforce the draft. Nearly, if not quite, one half the money was paid to troops thus held, and after the emergency had expired. Finding that the appropriation was likely to fail in Congress, I laid the matter before the Legislature, just prior to their adjournment, in May last, and an act of Assembly was immediately passed to refund the money out of the State Treasury, which, as above stated, has been done. I ought to say that the appropriation by Congress was vigorously supported by all the members, from this State, in both branches. Having done everything in my power to procure the payment of this just claim of the State, I now recommend that the Legislature take the subject into consideration with a view to induce proper action by the President and Congress.

By the act of 22d August, 1864, I was authorized to cause an immediate enrolment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to raise by volunteering or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our Southern border. The United States enrolment being found very defective, I directed an enrolment to be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Colonel Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed Inspector General. A draft by the United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harass our people by a contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft had been practicable under the present law. Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties, and the men not being exempted by their enlistment in that corps from draft by the United States. Fortunately the United States placed an army, under General Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defence. With such adequate protection as proved by the brilliant campaign of that army, I did not think it right to incur the expense to the State of an independent army, and the withdrawal of so many of our people from their homes and pursuits. Meanwhile arrangements have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps as may be drafted by the United States. The corps so privileged not to exceed 5,000 men. It is my intention to raise 5,000 men during the winter, and I have already adopted measures to that end. There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the rebels, and it is well to be provided against them. The number proposed to be so raised and put into actual service, will in my judgment be sufficient, and a regard to due economy requires that no more than are sufficient should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized, and ready for service in case of necessity. I invite your immediate attention to the very able report of the Inspector General, which sets forth the defects in the law which he has discovered in his preparation for carrying it into practical effect.

The State agencies at Washington and in the South-west, are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Col. Jordan, at Washington, and Col. Chamberlain, agent for the South-west.—The provisions of the law requiring the agents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers, have been beneficent. A reference to their reports will show the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of their service. I desire to invite the attention of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers and their families to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government, gratuitously, as I have reason to believe that many are still ignorant of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exhorbitant commissions charged by private claim agents.

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I appointed Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to take charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate herewith a copy of this report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with commendable zeal, fidelity and efficiency. I earnestly recommend that a permanent and liberal appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of beneficence.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militia men, (or their families,) who were killed or hurt in service in the years 1862 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are insane, and who should be protected and cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being placed in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be given to the authorities of their respective counties, who should be required to remove and care for them.

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts of incorporation, for purposes which are provided for by general laws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legislation. These acts have been generally prepared with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are not found to answer such purposes, they should be amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any of the conditions imposed by these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and then apply to the Legislature for an act making the changes which are desired. The attention of the Legislature will thus be drawn to the specific object, and a judgment can be formed of its propriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by a mere reference to some former private act relating to other corporations, sometimes without even giving the date of these acts.—All these practices are bad, and although they may sometimes be pursued by parties having no bad intention, yet they certainly originated in the design of surprising the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not be obtained if their extent were understood, as they are often followed now for the same fraudulent purpose.

I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining, and quarrying purposes."

Its provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the citizens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on our statute book. I approved the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and observation have satisfied me of its mischievous character.

I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same."

This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed, for the purpose of enabling companies near our border engaged in the manufacture of iron, to hold land as ore banks. But under the idea that the sinking of an oil well is mining, it is believed that companies have already been organized under the laws of other States, and that more will be, for the purpose of holding lands and carrying on the oil business in this State. It would be better to remove all doubt on this question by repealing the act. These companies, being foreign corporations, are not within the control of our laws to the extent that they ought to be for the purposes of taxation and regulation.

The immense development of wealth in some of our western counties by the discovery of oil, has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth.

I have made efforts to ascertain the value of this product during the last year, but have failed in procuring information sufficiently accurate to justify me in estimating its amount. It is already vast, and is rapidly increasing.

The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measure should be taken for an accurate ascertainment of them, so that their extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxation may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these purposes the creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall be made members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Commissioners of Statistics, or designated by any other appropriate title.

The act of 25th August, 1864, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be carefully examined, with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a revision of our whole election laws would seem to be desirable, with a view to the two essential objects of, 1. The admission of legal and exclusion of illegal voters at the polls; and, 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the conflicting returns for the 16th Congressional District, which will show some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any particular plan, I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to devise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government; that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards

I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the powers confided to the Executive, and avoid usurping any.—I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the end

A new call has been made by the President for 300,000 men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun, in an emergency, by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens, before the passage by Congress of the enrolment act, and has since been continued by sundry acts of Assembly. The result has been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships, it is believed that the bounty tax during the last year exceeded the average income derived from the land. The large sums offered in some places in the competition for men, have demoralized many of our people, and the most atrocious frauds connected with the system have become common. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier bounties. The system as practiced lowers the *morale* of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men actuated by merely mercenary motives, and who are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection, and the prospect of new gains by re-enlistment, a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one-fourth have been actually placed in the ranks of the army, and even those who have joined it, have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in many cases believed to be acting in complicity with agencies of the Government.

An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they were bound over by the Mayor of this city, but after the witnesses had come here on the meeting of the court, they disappeared from the public eye. I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 66,999, but I am not informed of the principal on which the draft is to be made.

It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged deficiency in former calls. I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number of men furnished by the State and the deficiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the localities to which they were supposed to be credited. It is probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill their former quotas.

Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have thus been robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year. This estimate does not include the money fraudulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service.

The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated.

Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, and every consideration of patriotism and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

In June last I gave letters to a committee of the prison society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisoners and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communication a copy of the report made to me by the society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your attention with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the penitentiaries, of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited term therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not unfrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may lie there for an indefinite period of time.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs renders it absolutely necessary that the clerical force of his department should be increased. The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparations of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army—the receipt, filing and recording the returns of the soldiers' votes—the enrolment of the yearly increasing number of acts of Assembly, and of charters obtained under general laws and the making out of letters patent for them—all these, together with the previous heavy duties of the office—form an aggregate, the weight of which must ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring as they are. I recommend, therefore, that provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of this case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that notwithsanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of the Superintendent, which I herewith transmit, shows that there has been an increase of scholars during the past year. It is important to secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superannuated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

Of the fund placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th May, 1861, and of the 4th of May 1864, and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year $6,124 68 in support of the agency at Washington—up until the 30th of May last, for personal staff and other military service, an account of which is settled in the office of the Auditor General.

No similar appropriation will be required at this session.

A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the rebel army in 1863, which failed in the Senate for want of time.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such a bill during the present session. It is just to the people of these counties who have suffered, as well as to the Government that these damages should be fairly ascertained and the evidence perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be taken on future consideration by the United States or State Government as to the propriety of paying such claims.

Major General Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by General Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of Gen. Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

The following letters have passed between General Hancock and myself on this subject:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 29th, 1864.

GENERAL:—I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday las. I returned this morning and hasten to reply.

Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command than what appears in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States or as part of the volunteer service.

If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it, as Governor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be pleased to inform me under what act of Congress?

I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all in my power personally and officially to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise you two or three regiments in Pennsylvania, in the usual manner and according to the act of Congress, for your corps? Of course, I would consult you in the selection of officers and only commission where you approved.

I cannot understand the importance of my asking that person be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go to the District of Columbia to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed.

We have benefits, by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing to deter the veterans of the State from entering your corps, I hesitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive them of such benefits, unless it is my duty under the law.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
A. G. CURTIN.

Major General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Headquarters First Corps,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1864.

To His Excellency Hon. A. G. Curtin,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th inst., and have referred the same to the war Department. I thank you for your kind expression of personal good will, and regret that there should be any occasion for hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department.

It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no particular moment. I may say, however, that I have no knowledge of the organization other than what I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 5th.

I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations.

They are credited to the localities where they or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State.

It should be born in mindo that this is an effort to get men into service who are not subject to a draft.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Corps.

The only act of Congress for raising volunteers that I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of the several States. The men in this corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the general government. I know of no act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to be benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right to appointment vested in the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with more discrimination by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State, than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further communication that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by reference to the correspondence, that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I shall throw no obstacles in his way on the present occasion, but I cannot, certainly, be expected to violation of law in carrying out a plan which sacrafices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them, so far as concerns future provision for their comfort and that of their families.

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war, the following number of men, viz:

Troops sent into service during 1864.

Organizations for three years' term,		9,867
Organizations for one hundred days' term,		7,675
Organizations for one year term,		16,094
Volunteer recruits,		26,567
Drafted men and substitutes,		10,651
Recruits for regular army,		2,974
Re-enlistments of Pennsylvania Volunteers.		
Infantry,	13,862	
Cavalry,	2,834	
Artillery,	799	
Accredited to other States,	389	17,876
		91,704

Troops sent into the service of the United States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days' militia in the departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna, in 1863:

During the year 1861,	130,594
do do 1862,	71,100
do do 1863,	43,046
do do 1864,	74,328
Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania volunteers,	17,876
	336,444

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 are not included in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by that officer to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit the amount of service performed during the past year, and contain a full history of all the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them, to promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occurred in the passage of the general appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of Government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive as was done at the last regular session—till a late hour of the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all bills submitted to the revision of the Legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them. If there had been time, I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved—but that opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and in fact as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law without amendment or the necessities of the government remain unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessing of God be on those brave men who have stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1865.

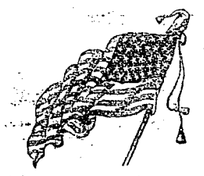
Artemus Ward does war as hard tack for the soldier and hard taxes for the citizens.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Gen. Lee to come North.

The papers last week had information that the rebel General Robert Lee, the main prop and hope of the forlorn Confederacy, was contemplating a grand inroad into the Northern dominions, that would "astonish the world," or, at least, he would "conquer a peace, *or die in the attempt.*"—This may be characteristic language from the characteristic general, but, nevertheless, further developments must be made to convince "the world,' that there is a practicability of his great design. What the crafty hero intends accomplishing is difficult for us to conjecture. That a part of his programme is to raid into the North, is, according to the information, altogether probable. But how he is to commence this raid, situated as he is, and with the insufficient force at his command, is a problem difficult enough for military sages to solve. Should he succeed, however, in escaping from his lair, and penetrating the Northern States, and like Sherman reach his proposed destination intact, (which is impossible,) we would find that destination to be a point in Canada, from whence, with the combined armies of France, England, and the Confederacy, he will again sally forth and endeavor to regain lost territory. This is a wild speculation, perhaps, but no other movement is probable in our belief, by which the General could "astonish the world." As Lee could not reach Canada with his army entire, no step would be more acceptable to our generals than that he should leave his present position and try his fortunes, or experience his misfortunes, on a broader field. Having learned not to estimate the ability of our enemy at too low a standard, we are cautioned to keep on the alert, await the issue, and confidently repose in our military authorities to check Lee's impetuous career.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Upon the first page of this issue will be found the Governor's Message. It is a brief review of the situation of affairs of our Commonwealth, and represents the same in a flourishing condition.—It recommends subjects that the Legislative body now in session would do well to act upon. Important statements are revealed in relation to the number of men that Pennsylvania has sent into the field since the rebellion commenced, that will gratify our readers in knowing. We commend the perusal of the document to our readers.

Oil Stocks.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of the 6th inst., has the following on the subject:

"As we progress into the new year a preceptibly increased disposition is manifested to operate in oil stocks, but we note the fact that it is chiefly the productive or more promising oil stocks which attract attention.

Buyers no longer "pitch in" for the chances, but select such as have productive, or such as, from locality or other circumstances, are likely to do so. Hence many of the former familiar names are seldom ever mentioned, and will probably sink into forgetfulness. Oil stocks may and will be sought for as *investments*, and doubtless, many of them will repay to their holders their outlay in dividends in a short time: but we think the demand or speculation is over, and will not soon revive.

Governor Curtin proposes the repeal of the general law under which these companies have been organized because of its misuse for speculation and, in fact, fraudulent purposes. No doubt can exist that improper use has been made of that law, and possibly it would have been better had it never been enacted. But the evil has run its course and done all the mischief it can, and we think that with some provision for a proper inspection and publication of the condition and organization of the companies hereafter formed, it will be of service in developing our oils and other minerals. No danger need be feared hereafter, at least in this community, of the law being used, as it has been heretofore, in getting up companies merely to sell stock. That game is played out, and thus the *evils* of the law is repealed by the people more effectually than it could be done by the Legislature."

☞ On motion of Mr. Hall of the Senate, a committee has been appointed by our Legislature to visit Washington to have our state quota reduced to what it should be. It is alleged that is double what it would be if properly corrected.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

Gen. Dana has received information from his cavalry force, sent out from here on the 21st of December, that they struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad five miles below Corinth, and had on the 27th utterly destroyed it to below Okalona. Twenty-nine bridges, a good deal of trestle work, thirty-two railroad cars, three hundred army wagons, and 4,000 carbines were destroyed. Forrest's camp of dismounted men at Everona was dispersed. Six officers and twenty men were captured. The expedition did not lose a man.

A letter, from London county, Virginia, dated January 3d, says: A cavalry force from Gen. Sheridan's army visited the neighborhood of Upperville and Middleburg on December 27, and destroyed and carried off a considerable amount of property belonging to secessionists of that neighborhood.

Early has withdrawn the main portion of his forces, far up the Shenandoah Valley, and fallen back with his infantry to Waynesboro. His cavalry are operating farther down, on both sides of the Blue Ridge.

The vessels comprising the naval fleet, under Rear Admiral Porter, were all safely anchored in Beaufort, S. C., having successfully weathered the storm off Wilmington, N. C., and sustaining but very trifling damage during the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

The Tennessee Campaign.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, January 3, 1865.

The Tennessee campaign is at an end. The last of Hood's army crossed the Tennessee River, near Brown's Ferry, on the 29th ult, with eight pieces of artillery and about eighteen thousand men. He left Macon with thirty-five thousand men, and was reinforced with Forrest's cavalry and a portion of Dick Taylor's corps swelling his force to fully forty thousand men and one hundred and ten pieces of artillery. With this force he marched upon Nashville. After the battle of Nashville, both armies floundered in mud for ten days. Great exertions were made by General Thomas to capture the whole rebel army, but the elements and the fleetness of Hood's infantry, and the valor of Forrest's cavalry foiled them. From the 17th until the 29th, Wilson and Forrest were continually skirmishing, the weight of the successes being in our favor. The infantry, in the meantime, would crawl away a short distance every night, and the cavalry oppose us boldly during daylight. On the 27th, Gen. Steedman was sent across the river at Decatur, but Hood returned by the Florence and Lawrenceburg roads to the north. Here the gunboats would have materially injured Hood but the latter went to the left, and succeeded during the night in crossing the river. It is believed that Hood has buried and thrown into the river at least 30 pieces of artillery, as we have 68 pieces, and it is known that he got away with him but two batteries. It is also known that he had 110 pieces in front of Franklin. Hood abandoned a large number of wagons and ambulances, the horses being needed to assist in the movement of his pontoon bridge. Rhoddy's cavalry brought up the rebel rear guard, and on the morning of the 29th had a brilliant encounter with Gen. Wilson's forces, in which the former lost over five hundred prisoners. Our official list of prisoners, at the Provost-Marshal's office, not including, the last 500 is 9,700. Over 900 deserters have also reported. Hood is going down to Minden, where he will, no doubt, endeavor to reorganize his forces. There can be no question but that his army has sustained the most crushing defeat and rout of the war. The chase has been abandoned in force, although Steedman is across the river with orders to harass him and capture as much material as possible. I will state that a new campaign has been already projected, and the respective corps of Wood, Smith and Schofield are already moving. The Tennessee campaign, however, is ended.

BENJAMAN C. TRUMAN.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Information from the Army of the Potomac to the evening of Saturday, is as follows:

About daylight this morning our pickets on that portion of the front line between Forts Howard and Wadsworth, now occupied by the 1st and 3d brigades of the 1st corps, were surprised by about 300 rebels, who charged upon them without any previous warning, and drove them back within the entrenchments, killing 2, wounding 3, and capturing 35.

The rebels then gathered the blankets, knapsacks, &c., which our men left at the picket post and retired to their own lines without losing a man.

The attack was so entirely unexpected, and the affair so quickly over, that the officers of our picket guard had no time to even give orders to the men, with a view to resistance, until they had fallen back upon the entrenchments.

The assault was of a most furious character, the enemy charging with terrific yells and firing rapidly as they advanced. This very naturally induced the belief that it was an attack in force. The scattering fire maintained by our pickets during their retreat was ineffective, and the enemy did not remain long enough for those beyond the entrenchments to be aroused.—Nothing further of interest has occurred here for a few days past. The weather continues very disagreeable. To-night we are having a fall of snow, which, however, melts nearly as fast as it descends.

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS.—The business man who puts his sign in the paper, does a much wiser thing than a man who fastens it over his store.—Where one person reads a sign in the street, a hundred read it in the newspapers. No matter how well a business man is known, or how long established, if he would retain custom, or enlarge dealings, the home or weekly paper is the best way to invite and to retain

Jeff Davis' Organ on the Crisis.

AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

The following editorial from the Richmond *Sentinel*, has been deemed by Secretary Seward of such importance, and so truly representing the condition of the South and Jeff. Davis' own intentions, that he has ordered copies of it to be sent to our foreign ministers, to show that the rebel government is admitted by their own leaders to be a failure, and that already exhausted and worn out, they are seeking a port of refuge; and this being the case, that they be no longer considered as "Belligerents," Those most familiar with Jeff. Davis and his writings, declare this to be from his pen. The editorial is as follows:

"It becomes us coolly and calmly to look into the circumstances of our conditions, and adopt with firmness and energy such a policy as wisdom may point out and our necessity constrain. It is childish to whine under misfortune. It is cowardly to sink under it. A brave man struggling with adversity is worthy of special admiration—a spectacle for gods and men.

We think that our late reverses have done much towards preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices, if they shall be adjudged necessary to the successes of our cause. And in truth they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation. If subjugated, it is a question simply whether we shall give for our own uses, or whether the Yankee shall take for theirs. Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation.

All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in the defence of our country would mean no more, but it would be far more glorious to devote our means to our success than to lose them as spoils to the enemy.—Our situation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the Government, would be infinitely better than if despoiled by the enemy and wearing his bonds.

These views have long received the theoretical assent of our people.—They are now our practical realizing conviction. A thousand prejudices, a thousand consecrated dogmas, are now ready to be yielded at the bidding of necessity. Any sacrifice of opinion and sacrifice of property, any surrender of prejudice, if necessary to the defeat of our enemies, is now the watchword and reply. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors, and adds enormous calamities of its own. The people see this. They have a vivid perception of it. They are ready on their part for the duties which it implies. Now our authorities, State and Confederate, rise to the level of the great occasion.

Troublesome times are upon us.—Great exigencies surround us. We need all our strength and our wisdom. Let there be a conference of all our wise men. Let there be a calm investigation of our wants and a catalogue of our resources. Then, by common consent, let all obstacles to the employment of these resources be removed. So long as we have a man or a dollar, and the man or dollar be needed, let the call be honored.

We must not raise difficulties; it is no time for that. Shall we withhold our sons and thus reserve them as servants for the Yankees? Shall we send our sons and deny our negroes? Shall we spend our blood and refuse our money? Shall we withhold anything from our country when we should be but saving it for our foe? It is a disgrace to a garrison to surrender before its ammunition is exhausted.

It would be adding disgrace to our misery, if we were overcome without having first exhausted every resource of defence. It would be doubly infamous to us, because, with contributions to our defence equal to the spoliations we should suffer if conquered, our success would be assured. We should come out of the contest at least with that which would be worth more than all the rest, our liberties and our country. If we had thrown overboard the cargo we should' thereby have saved the ship.

Let the Government determine what it needs and what it can use, and if our lands, our houses, our negroes, our horses, our money, our selves, it must have them. Strange that we should cling most tenaciously to what is of least moment! Strange that we should give ourselves and grudge property! Our patriotism must lay aside our selfishness.

It must be generous as well as brave. Our authorities must do more. They must take care whatever befall us, to save us from the Yankees. If adverse gales and devouring billows should constrain our storm-tost ship into some port, let it be no Yankee port. If an unpropitious Providence should condemn us to a master, let it not be a Yankee master. Of all the people on earth, we should have most reason to loathe and to dread them. Any terms with any other would be preferable to subjugation to them.

This is the sentiment of our people. This is their conviction, and it is a wise conviction. Let our rulers remember it and heed it. Our Constitution was made as the development of our national life. It may not provide for all the various exigencies of war; questions of State may arise in our experience, as they have arisen in the experience of almost every other nation, when our best welfare will require of our rulers the exercise of a bold responsibility.

The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803 was justified only as a question of State, something over and above the Constitution. If in times of peace statesmen have sometimes thus to throw themselves upon the intelligence of their countrymen, and seek their advantage by irregular methods, such occasions may well be presumed more likely to arise during a struggle for life with a powerful, unscrupulous and ferocious enemy.

The clouds that have thickened over us admonish us of the possibility that the time may come when statesmanship, if it cannot deliver us, must at least secure to us the utmost palliation of our misery. If it cannot save, it must at least save us from the Yankees.

We lately published from a thoughtful correspondent a suggestion that, in the event of being unable to sustain our independence, we should surrender it into the hands of those from whom we wrested or purchased it, into the hands of Britain, France and Spain, rather than yield it to the Yankees.

From the favor with which this suggestion has been received, we are sure that in the dread event which it contemplates, our people would infinitely prefer an alliance with European nations on terms as favorable as they could desire, in preference to the dominion of the Yankees. We will not dwell upon these topics now. We speak of them not out of gloomy forebodings, but simply as a man in health speaks of his will.

What we ask now, in the name of the people, is that the Government strain every energy and develope every resource for the public defence. Remember that to hold back anything is not to save it. The only question is shall we have the use of it. The only question is shall we have the use of it, or shall our enemies. Such a question leaves no room to hesitate. Upon such efforts and such devotion Heaven will surely send its blessing. But if misfortune should still pursue us and our hopes all fail, let us have the election of throwing ourselves into the hands of those who are cold and indifferent rather than to fall under the yoke of malignant enemies raising the wolf's howl for our blood.

We could not have avoided the struggle into which the North has forced us. Long ago Lincoln declared that the Republic could not exist half slave and half free. In various forms the people of the North pressed the issue upon us. Our enemies hedged us round and finally drove us to the wall. The worst that can happen to us in prosecuting our defence is the best that they designed for us in the beginning, and far better than they will accord us if they triumph in their aims. Providence has marked out our path, and both led and urged our steps. It has been to us the inevitable path of duty.

If in pursuing it we fail, this were to fail as nations never failed before.—Providence will not suffer us to go down if we show a proper devotion, a proper wisdom, and a proper courage. Let our wise men plan, let our brave men fight, and let our good men pray. God will open up a way of escape for us and will disappoint our enemies.—Let our faith fail not.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in a column of editorial review of the above article, concludes as follows: A decent respect for the opinions of mankind required our ancestors when about to dissolve their political bands with Great Britain to declare the causes which compelled them to the separation. That high, noble precedent was not followed by those States "when in the course of human events it became necessary for us to separate from the United States."

The absence of such a declaration has enabled our enemies to misrepresent our cause, and to place us before the world as a nation seeking, not self-government, but the perpetuation and extension of slavery. "Why," said Mr. Cobden in his recent speech at Rochdale, "is there no such declaration, because they have but the grievance that they want to consolidate, perpetuate and extend slavery."

Thus the occasion of the war has been misunderstood and misrepresented, for its causes and the righteous noble object of self-government, for which we are fighting, kept out of view, and slavery perpetually paraded before the world as the cornerstone of the Confederate States.

Can we any more than our forefathers affect to disregard the opinion of mankind. The opinion of mankind as entertained in France and England and throughout Europe, is that of anti-slavery, and war it to be expected that that opinion would revolutionize itself merely to divide and dissever the United States.

The right of self-government was as much at stake in the denial of our equal rights in the Territories as that of our forefathers was in the tax on tea. But the enlightened opinion of the world does not so understand our cause. The violent anti-slavery discussion that has for thirty years preceded the dissolution of the Union, and which as often predicted civil war, very naturally led the world to understand our war as solely undertaken for the perpetuation and extension of slavery.

The heroism and endurance of our struggle despite this prejudice against slavery, has won for our people the undisguised admiration of the world, but has not and will not molify that prejudice, or dispose the nations to recognize us with slavery, as they understand our cause, the corner-stone of our system.

If we would reap the rich blessings to which our heroic struggle entitles us, if we would crystalize that admiration into acts of aid and comfort, we must convince the world that we are fighting for the self-government of the whites and not for the slavery of the blacks; that the war has been forced upon us by our enemy, for the purpose of spoliation and subjugation; that the freedom of the negro was no part of the purpose of our enemy, but that commercial vassalage and dependence prompted and impelled this cruel war.

If it be necessary to convince the world that we are fighting for the self-goverment of the whites, that we should liberate the negroes, and if that liberation can be made to secure our recognation and the guaranty of England and France to our independance, we believe that the people of these States would not hesitate to make the sacrifice. In such a light only do we understand the following declaration of the Richmond *Sentinel*.

"We think that our late adverses have done much towards preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices if they shall be adjudged necessary to the success of our cause; and in truth they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation if subjugated. It is a question simply whether we shall give for our own uses, or whether the Yankees shall take for theirs."

Perhaps the time has passed for any such declaration of grievances to be either proper or profitable, but a manifesto of objects and purposes, setting forth clearly the reason that induced us to resort to war, the manner in which that war has been conducted, the declaration and acts of vengeance leveled against our persons and property, the confiscation of all estates, the establishment of negro superiority over our people by the enemy, the threat of their Congress, through Wm. L. Chandler, to wage the war for "extermination," and the beginning of that extermination, as evidenced in the devastation ordered by Lieut. General Grant and executed by Maj.-Gens. Sheridan and Sherman, together with an avowal that slavery shall not be permitted to prejudice our recognition as a nation, would we believe, secure our recognition and, perhaps, induce an intervention.

These States ask recognition from the nations of the world; these States believe they are justly entitled to that recognition as a right; but the nations of Europe will not yield us that recognition, because they believe we have rushed into war merely for negro slavery. This is the belief of the great mass of the European people.

There are many wise statesmen who understand our cause properly, but they cannot openly advocate it, because of the anti-slavery prejudice that boosts it among the people. There are few men who defend us despite that prejudice, but their influence expends itself fruitlessly upon that rock of prejudice. The Emperor of the French correctly understands our system of slavery, but he will not jeopardize his dynasty by doing violence to the anti-slavery sentiment of his people. The ministry of England are anti-slavery in sentiment, and hence they will not aid to recognize a nation whom they believe founded upon negro slavery.

"Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation. All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in defence of our country would mean no more, but it would be far more glorious to devote our means to our success than to lose them as spoils to the enemy. Our situation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the Government, would be infinitely better than if despoiled by the enemy, and wearing his bonds. These views have long received the theoretical assent of our people.

"They are now our practical realizing conviction. A thousand prejudices, a thousand concentrated dogmas, are now ready to be yielded at the bidding of necessity. Any sacrifice of opinion, any sacrifice of property, any surrender of prejudice, if necessary to defeat our enemies, is now the watchword and reply. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors, and adds enormous calamities of its own. The people see this. They have a vivid perception of it. They are ready on their part for the duties which it implies."

If we have given to our cotemporary a broader interpretation than the writer designed, we do not believe we have misrepresented the determination of our people. The consequences of emancipation would fall upon the unfortunate negro, and God would hold responsible those who had forced upon us the act. It is one of necessity, not choice. An act taken against our judgments and our convictions, but to save us from the horrors of a prolonged war and the disgrace, ruin and destruction involved in the success of our enemy.

If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war, we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by those nations, and it ought to be made to them.

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIG., 2d DIV., 5th A. C.,
Dec. 25th, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—When I last wrote to you, we thought we were in winter quarters. That delusion was suddenly dispelled, by orders to vacate them. We went out in no very amiable mood, possibly slamming the door a little, and were once more houseless. We walked off a few miles, and sat down to reflect. I will not trouble you with our cogitations; but next morning, day rose on a long, dark column, "pulling out" toward the rear. It was the famous expedition of Warren, which destroyed ten or fifteen miles of the Weldon road, burning stores and buildings wherever found, lost a few men, whose throats were cut, quietly, by guerillas, got drunk on apple-jack, ate a great number of fowls, pigs, &c., and returned on the sixth day, weary and footsore, but merry withal, and accompanied with a few captive rebels, a greater number of contrabands, and a variety of domestic animals and birds. If this is not the *best* account of the expedition, it is beyond question, the *shortest*.

On the return of the troops, the 6th corps having occupied our former position in the works, our corps was sent rearward into the woods, near the Jerusalem plank road, where we have built new quarters, not to say better, and are delighted with the change. Our corps are picketing toward the rear, but I think its principal duty at present is to supply the place of the 2d corps, before Hancock left it, a "reserve" ready to be thrown toward either flank. We used to call the 2d corps "Hancock's cavalry," and the late raid has demonstrated our capacity to earn the title of Warren's cavalry. Be kind enough to note that we claim to have the superior leader, albeit he has not been "puffed" so thoroughly. No slight is meant to the noble and brilliant leader of the 2d corps; but Governor K. Warren is an abler general, and the Maltese Cross will not suffer by comparison with the clover-leaf.

Boxes from home are coming in great numbers. The main feature of a box is that it contains a pair of boots. Now, however, the wearing of boots is forbidden, on the ground that it is a prevalent cause of straggling. Of course we shall all throw away our boots. Certainly, when they are played

A rebel in front of Petersburg, peeped out from his breast-work, opposite Fort Hell, and sung out to one of our Union boys, *"Hold up your hand and I will give you thirty days."*—I held up my hand once, in Harrisburg, at the request of a young gentlemen in blue clothes, and he gave me *three years*. I expected to return two of them, but have enjoyed more than two already, and have a fine prospect of keeping the position for the eight months remaining. All of us are seriously impressed with the fact that in eight months we shall be thrown out of employment. J. F. B.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF CHICAGO.—Chicago is considered the greatest lumber market in the world, and there are but few who comprehend the amount of business done in that line in this great commercial emporium of the West. The lumber sold by Chicago merchants, the greater portion of which is brought from Canada and the eastern and western shores of Lake Michigan, amounts annually to over fifteen millions of dollars. From thirty-two million feet received in 1847, it had reached the enormous amount of four hundred and forty-four millions of feet in 1857, a period of ten years. During the year 1864 there had been received 420,532,383 feet of lumber, 5,875,000 feet of timber, and 163,608,000 shingles; besides this two rafts, aggregating 2,840,000 feet. During the year, 62, 542,300 lath, 645,864 posts, and 10,732,000 staves have been received, besides 491, 996 railroad ties. The amount remaining on hand at the present time, is 98,000,000 feet, against 92,000,000 feet last year. The increase of stock on hand over that of last year is owing to the railroad being unable to furnish transportation, which, if afforded, would strip the yards in a short time. The Canadian lumber is considered superior to American, the fibre being firmer, harder and straighter. Owing to the depreciated condition of our currency, there is not as much brought to Chicago as formerly, a much more profitable market being found on the other side of the Atlantic. Although the demand has increased, the supply has not increased correspondingly, and dealers have been enabled to put up the price to exorbitant figures. First class commands $60 to $65 per thousand feet, and common boards $22 to $24 per thousand, being an advance of nearly five dollars per thousand since the close of the navigation. The great quantities used by the Government in the construction of bridges, barracks, &c., besides the large home demand, has had a tendency to bring the receipts and prices up to a point in excess of any previous year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DRAFT.

$400 BOUNTY!

The Burgesses and Council of Huntingdon Borough have appropriated and now offer a bounty of $300 (in addition to the Government bounty of $100,) to each person who shall volunteer, or furnish a substitute, for one year, payable as soon as must-red into the service of the United States, to the credit of the borough of Huntingdon.

Substitutes, not liable to military duty, will receive such additional sum as they may agree for with the persons employing them.

Persons desiring to go either as Volunteers or Substitutes, can apply to the undersigned Committee, at Huntingdon, or to K. A. Lovell, Esq, at the Provost Marshal's Office, at Hollidaysburg.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
H. G. FISHER,
WM. I. STEEL,
Committee.

Jan. 9, 1865-3t.

REAL ESTATE
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the farm upon which he now resides, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, about two cleared and under cultivation, and well watered.

The improvements are a log house, log barn, blacksmith shop and other out-buildings. There is also a good water power and a large orchard of good fruit trees on the premises. The property is convenient to a good market, being about four miles from the Broad Top Mines.

Also, On hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres of good timber land lying near Marklesburg.

Also, a lot lying in Marklesburg.

The terms will be made to suit the purchasers. For further information inquire of the subscriber.

Jan. 6, 1865-3t. JACKSON ENYEART.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

Will be offered at private sale, the property known as the "Samuel Stryker farm," situated on Shavers Creek, in West township, four miles from the Penn'a. Railroad at Petersburg.

Containing 2,35 Acres,

Of the finest quality of LIMESTONE LAND, 175 acres cleared, and in the best condition, with first class buildings, house, barn, and other out-buildings, all new and in good condition, excellent water, and a young and thrilling Orchard. The soil is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, and in point of fertility is perhaps, not excelled by any in the State. It is favorably situated, in the midst of a thriving and populous neighborhood, convenient to one of the finest of Markets, and is a very desirable, as well as valuable, location.

TERMS of sale may be ascertained by calling on the undersigned at Huntingdon, and any further particulars in regard to the property may be ascertained by inquiring of T. P. Love, Manor Hill, or of Samuel Neil on the premises. R. McDIVITT.

Dec. 31, 1864-3t.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES.

Manufactory, Liberty Street, near the Cotton Factory,

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE undersigned announces to the trade that he continues to manufacture and import direct from the most celebrated quarters in France, the best qualities of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

which he offers at reasonable rates, and guarantees satisfaction to the purchaser. Also, every number in use, of the celebrated OLD ALBERT BRAND BOLTING CLOTH. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods forwarded by railroad, canal, or express if desired.

WM. H. KEPNER,
Nov23-3m No. 10, West State street, Harrisburg, Pa.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY,
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,

Nov. 23, '64.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

SKATES.—A splendid assortment of the latest New York styles for Ladies and Gentlemen of all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.
Dec. 13, 1864.

PROVISIONS.—such as Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Fish, Cheese, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

FLANNELS, Minerva Satinets, Cassimeres, Cloths &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

LADIES Furs, Hoods, Newbias, Scarfs
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

HARDWARE, Queensware, Hats & Caps
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

SALT by the barrel, sack and bushel at
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

WANTED,
15,000 Bushels Wheat,
2,000 " Rye,
4,000 " Corn,
4,000 " Oats,
For which the highest cash price
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

GREAT arrival of Clothing
open and for sale at
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

ALL KINDS of Hats and Gentleman's Wear
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

ALL KINDS of Groceries such as Syrup Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, &c., &c., low prices at
Dec. 13, '64-tf.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular Meeting of the Manufacturing & Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming Court, (10th prox.) for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business connected with the association.
By order of Society,
Dec. 31, 1864. R. McDIVITT, Sec'y.

NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the Juniata Bridge Company are notified that an Election of a President, six Managers, Secretary and Treasurer for said Company will be held at the office of the undersigned in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday the 10th day of January 1865.
Dec. 31, 1864-2t. WM. P. ORBISON, President.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will Sell at Private Sale, the upper end of his lot, fronting 50 feet on Church Street, and 75 on Charles Street.
For further particulars call on S. T. Brown, Esq. Huntingdon, Jan. 3, '65—3t*. CURTIS CAR.

SAW MILL TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED WANTS TO let a SAW MILL, with the privilege of peeling bark, chopping Railroad wood, and sawing lumber—in 1,400 acres of land, upon which are all the necessary buildings for lumbering. About 60 acres are cleared and under fence. To an enterprising man of good character, an opportunity to make money will be given.
Apply to, or address
A. H. BAUMAN,
Jan. 3d, 1865—3t. at Mapleton, Pa.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.
J. S. MAGUIRE,
april10,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

Look to Your Interest.
THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD
TOBACCO AND SEGARS
CHEAP, IS AT
D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865-3m.*

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.
Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linings Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Jan. 3, 1865.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 9th day of January next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:
Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.
Will be presented Wednesday January 18th, next.
Mrs. Ingram, Warm Springs.
George W. Getty's, Mapleton.
Francis Drum, Cooketown.
WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Prothonotary's Office, January 4, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.						EASTWARD.			
MAIL.	PAC. & ERIE MAIL.	EXPRESS.	EAST LINE.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	PAC. & ERIE MAIL.	FAST MAIL.	Harrisburg Accommodation.	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
5 17	4 59	11 58	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 49	
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40	
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30	
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23	
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	.....	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10	
6 16	5 46	1 08	.....	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52	
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44	
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 27	
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20	
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10	
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58	
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52	
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 47	
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	.....	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.
The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 33 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.
The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona 9 05 A. M.
The EAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.
H. ROMAN
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 11, 1865.

SONAL.

ONS.

SCRIPTION.

that the great contest is over,
Country is safe, we propose to
by demanding a fair
and for the cash [illegible]
and our readers weekly.—
newspaper the size of
, with the same amount of
matter, for $1,50 a year, is a
usiness, a fact we have been
for some months, but until
ed at the late election that
ntry we cared little wheth
made in our business.—
country—*and we must*
o go, we must ask our
The cost of print
r and living, is
ince the war
ose have been the
they were before the war
ced, and if we should contin
mand no more for our paper,
an we have done heretofore,
on the *cash war prices* we are
to pay, would out-flank us
ppeal us to surrender to an en e
have been fighting the last
ars. To protect ourself, to live
live, we now make the terms
cription to the *Globe* $2,00 per
r $1,00 for six months, *payable*
adance. All *old subscribers* in ar
earsafter January Court will be charg
l at the rate of $2,00 a year to
uare up—those paying up before or
ring Court weeks will be charged
t $1,50, when they will be required
comply with our new terms if they
sire to continue as subscribers to the
lobe.

Our friends cannot complain of the
rance in our terms, as every coun-
y paper in the State of the size of
e *Globe*, and some with not half the
ading matter, has advanced from
50 (old terms,) to from $2,50 to
50 a year in advance.

All who desire to discontinue their
bscription will immediately acquaint
h their intention.

Terms for Advertising and Job Work.

The publishers of newspapers, in this county, owing to the increased prices of paper, and all articles connected with the business, have adopted the following rates:

1st. That the rates of *Advertising* be, from this date, for one square, of 12 lines or less, one time, 75 cents; three times $1,50; and 50 cents for each sub sequent insertion.

Administrator's and Executor's Notices $2,50; and Auditor's Notices $2,00. *The cash to accompany all these notices.*

2. That *Job Work*, from this date be, for any number of Bills less than twenty, one-eighth sheet, $1,25; one-fourth sheet, $2,50; one-half sheet, $4,00; and additional copies half price. Blanks $2,00 per quire.

3. All Advertising and Job Work now due and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of February, 1865, will be charged the above rates. All advertising and job work payable on contract.

NASH & WHITTAKER,
Eds. and Pubs. Jour. and Amer.
J. IRVIN STEEL,
Ed. and Pub. Monitor.
WM. LEWIS,
Ed. and Pub. Globe.

Look out for Them.

We are making preparations for a general settlement of accounts, in view of the high cash prices demanded for everything in connection with the publication of a weekly family journal. Bills will be made out and forwarded as soon as practicable to all delinquents indebted on subscription, advertizing or jobbing account. We expect that persons upon receiving them will cancel their indebtedness *without delay.* Those knowing themselves indebted and can make it convenient to call and square up before bills are made out will confer a favor. See new terms.

Teacher Appointed.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Chaney, the retiring public school teacher of this place, Mr. James E. [illegible] practical teacher, residing [illegible]ney, has been chosen [illegible] the Board, to fill the [illegible] Chaney the unexpired term. We bid the incoming officer every success in his new sphere.

Rumor.

A rumor was current on our streets last week that the foreign powers, France and England, had formally recognized the southern confederacy. We have learned nothing since to confirm the report, and the rumor may be considered a canard, circulated by discon[illegible] sympathizers to console their [illegible] feared the crushing of [illegible] hopes of the success of

Feasts.

We were the partaker of two feasts during the holidays—one prepared by the wife of our particular friend Mr. Chaney, and the other from Mrs. William Stewart. The delicious viands placed at our disposal were highly relished, the more so as the preparation of the same received commendable justice at the hands of our gracious donors. May the bounties of Heaven always attend you.

Local Scratchings.—A few inches of snow fell here on Saturday last.

In a new dress—The Harrisburg *Telegraph.* It looks neat.

Numerous—The number of exempts at the late examination. From the reading of the late act we thought it would be otherwise.

Huge—The quota of Pennsylvania under the late call for 300,000 men. For this state to raise 67,000, over one fifth of the whole number gives cause for some stir, and measures are urged to lessen it.

—The prospect of increasing the quotas of boroughs and townships of this county to make up for the deficiencies in townships like Carbon, from which men flee the hog-tongs, produces some excitement among the sympathizers. Their sympathy is *gratefully* returned.

—It is hardly necessary for us to recall the attention of our ice cream venders or others to the importance of early filling their ice houses. Do not postpone for favorable opportunities, as they may slip your grasp.

— In settling up our store accounts we find many indebted to us who have vacated our borough limits, and bid farewell forever to petty accounts, which have been numerous.

— We call the attention of our readers, the feminine portion more particularly, to a correspondence in this issue relating to matrimony and things matrimonial. Here is an open field for responding, and showing the *true* "feelings" of our lasses.

Evidence indignation.—A certain party of individuals of this place evince great indignation at the mysterious doings of the Board of Enrolment, while it was remaining here. It is alleged they refused to accept substitutes fit for active service, profferred by some of our citizens. The reason for refusing to accept them is not known to us, but we do know that the parties concerned are very indignant, and propose investigating the subject to its depths.

— We are surprised at the rapidity with which counterfeit money, especially fifty cent notes, is being circulated. Perhaps no pains are taken to distinguish between the good and the bad, and it is given for what it is worth. All counterfeit money, when known to be such, should be discarded.

— B. F. McNeil, who lately purchased the office of the Bedford *Patriot*, desires to sell the office.

— We have received the first number of the *Christian Family Companion*, published at Tyrone city by Mr. Holsinger, formerly editor of the Tyrone *Herald.* It is printed neatly, and is well calculated to disseminate the Christian doctrines that it upholds.

Commenced.

The public schools, of this borough, which have been closed for the past two weeks, to afford the juveniles some recreation, were opened on Monday.

Skating.

A few days of the past week were highly enjoyed by the lovers of the skating pastime. We were pleased to find that some of our young ladies are making fast progress in learning the graceful and rapid movements of this enjoyment, and, withal, giving *rouge* the scorn, and acquiring nature's ruddy glow.

☞ We neglected mentioning in our last that the services of Mr. S. B. Chaney have been secured by the firm of Cunningham & Co., of this place. We venture the assertion that no better man could be found.

Almanacs.

We are prepared to distribute to our business public and others, calendars for the year 1865, printed at this office. They can be obtained by calling at Lewis' Book Store.

Recovering.

We were gratified to receive a visit from Capt. J. D. Campbell on Thursday last. He is recovering slowly from the injuries received some weeks ago from the explosion of an oil lamp.

How are you, Conscripts?

There was quite a stir in town on Friday and Saturday last. Invalids were here in large numbers to be exempted and exonerated from draft.—We understand the unmarried ladies are keeping a record of all exonerated. Cripples from the battle field will be preferred by them

Painful Rumor Contradicted.

Our citizens were startled by reading in news from rebel sources of the death of Major George McCabe. Upon investigating the matter it has been found to be false, as the gallant officer is with his regiment, performing his duties.

Week of Prayer.—Last week having been set apart by all Evangelical denominations, as a week of prayer, for the conversion of the world, was duly observed by the Presbyterian congregation of this place. Prayer is a powerful instrument in the hands of the Christian. God is a prayer hearing and a prayer answering God The humblest Christian as his petition as ends to a throne of grace, will find acceptance. Surely we may trust that the prayers of Christians throughout the whole world, ascending as sweet incense to heaven, will bring down blessings innumerable. May the time soon come, when all people and all nations shall give true faith and allegiance to the sovereign King of the universe.

Mysterious—The supposed elopement of two youths of this borough.

The Draft.

The Burgesses and Town Council, of the borough of Huntingdon, have passed an ordinance appropriating $12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of $300 bounty to volunteers, and persons furnishing substitutes, under the late call; and have issued bonds for the purpose of raising the money immediately. It is also provided as soon as it can be ascertained what sum will be needed a tax shall be laid, according to law, to cover the bonds issued.

These bonds are of the denomination of $100 each, payable in one year with six per cent interest, but as it is expected the tax will be laid within two or three months, those taking the bonds and not wishing to wait one year can get their money sooner.

These bonds are a good and safe investment and it behooves our citizens, especially those liable to draft, to come forward promptly and take them, so that there may be no delay in filling our quota. Saml. T. Brown, Burgess, and H. G. Fisher and Wm. I. Steel, Councilmen, have been appointed a special committee, to carry out the provisions of the ordinance, and they call upon our citizens to render their assistance in filling the quota.—There is every prospect that those who go into service now will have the honor of bringing the war to a successful close. Their advertisement will be found in to-day's issue.

Oil! Oil!!

The mania for *oil* is on the increase, the epidemic pervading all classes, and absorbing the time, attention, and interests of every man of business. Wherever any oil is discovered, or wherever any surface indications are apparent, there a rush of speculators and capitalists is made, and the land and oil immediately bought at prices which the possessor never dreamed of. In the western part of this State, more particularly, are developments of the oil product being made, and there, consequently is the rush. We have often been led to wonder why some of our men of enterprise and capital journey so far from home to seek their fortunes from oil lands, while buried beneath the soil of our own county a vast amount of the oily product might be divulged. We would, certainly, like to see some of our uncomplaining farmers who possess sterile land realizing immense profits from the oil that *might* be found thereon. There [illegible] reason to doubt, that Old Huntingdon is rich in petroleum, and if, as we have intimated, measures should be taken to reveal its treasures, more valuable discoveries than bituminous coal would be made known. We have the men of enterprise and energy; now, let Old Huntingdon eclipse its neighbors in producing the wealth of its province. Preparations are making in Bedford county to bore for oil.

At Home.

Our brave young friend, Sergt. E. S. Rudy, gave us a call on Sabbath last. He had received a furlough for a few days. He has been wounded severely twice since he has been in the service, and has been transferred from his old company, Capt. Harry Gregg's, to 239th Co., V. R. C., at Washington. He looks well, and can do some hard fighting yet, and we are pleased to know that he has been strongly recommended by experienced officers for promotion.

Beautiful Present.

The Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School at Alexandria, this county, was the recipient of a valuable Christmas present in the shape of a magnificent gold headed cane of the finest ebony, elaborately chased, the cost of which was $36. It was purchased by the teachers in the school, and presented to the faithful superintendent as a token of their regard for him. The following inscription was engraved upon the head:

"Presented by the Teachers of the Alexandria Presbyterian Sunday School, to John Porter, its faithful Superintendent for thirty six years, December 25, 1864." The cane was manufactured by M. H. Lee, No. 69, Market street, Harrisburg.

Religious.

The Methodist revival meeting closed a few evenings previous to the holidays. The church succeeded in winning many penitents, the majority of whom we are pleased to state, were youths. They have learned that "now, is the accepted time."

A revival had been in progress in the Baptist church in this place during the same period as that of the Methodists. The members of this denomination were also greeted with success.

A week of prayer was observed in the Presbyterian Church at the commencement of the present year.

A revival in the Methodist church at McConnellstown is to be continued during the present week. Our citizens are requested to attend.

Rev. S. H. Reid will deliver a sermon in the German Reformed Church, of this place, on Sunday morning in memory of the deceased Mrs. Thompson.

Oysters.

Fresh Oysters by the can can be had at all times, at the residence of Saml. H. Shoemaker, in the rear of the Court House. tf.

☞ News from Richmond shows an increasing desire on the part of the Rebels to make Gen. Lee supreme military commander.

Local Correspondence.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 9, 1865.

MR. EDITOR.—A few years since, a correspondent of one of our newspapers, estimated that there were about two hundred and seventy marriageable ladies in our interesting little town. Without taking a new census, it is evident from daily observation, that this number has been increasing instead of decreasing. At a glance it may be seen there are some dozen scores of young and middle aged bachelors, beside quite a number of handsome widowers, who, judging from the expressive looks beaming from their open countenances, were willing at any time, through the past year, to answer affirmatively any question which might have been proposed, but more especially one particular kind of question.

Now, Mr. Editor, it seems very strange, that with the numerous opportunities presented, the ladies should allow another Leap Year to pass by, without embarking under the banner of the god, Hymen.

Naturally the questions will arise,—Who are to blame? and—What can be the cause? In seeking an answer we can but conclude that, undoubtedly, the ladies are in fault, for everything indicated that the men were standing in blissful anticipation, with open arms, ready to receive the blessed question.

Leap Year, from time immemorial, has been ascribed to the "softer sex," in which to make those selections for, and advances toward, a matrimonial alliance, which are denied them at all other times.

And yet the fair ones of "ye ancient Borough" have allowed another such opportunity pass away unimproved; and have rejected their glorious privilege; which is now gone not to return, until three long years have gone by with its—oh, how many changes!

There must be a cause, and we believe there can be no other than that the ladies do not wish to become married; that they have decided a single life to be a happy life," and therefore prefer to pass their lives under the romantic title of "ancient virgins," *alias* "old maids."

Hoping, if wrong in the above thoughts, to be corrected, I subscribe myself. WILDWOOD.

MELANCHOLY DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A PIN.—Singular and trivial, indeed, are the causes which some times lead to death! We have to record the distressing death of a young woman, about 18 years of age, named Maria Coder of Beale township, and a daughter of James Coder, a soldier in the 49th Regiment. It appears that she had a pin in her mouth and falling asleep awoke to find it lodged somewhere in her throat. Medical aid was summoned, but in vain. She lingered for several days and expired, relieved, no doubt, from the most excruciating agony. What adds to the sadness of this unexpected death, is the absence of both her father and brother in the army. Women and children should be warned against the dangerous habit of carrying pins in their mouths.—*Juniata Sentinel.*

RECORD YOUR DEEDS.—The attention of parties holding unrecorded Deeds is directed to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, which requires that—

"All deeds and conveyances of real estate in this Commonwealth shall be recorded in the office for Recording Deeds in the County where the lands lie, *within six months* after the execution of such deeds and conveyances, and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid shall be adjudged FRAUDULENT and VOID against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless such deeds be recorded before the recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgage shall claim."

☞ The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last, until to day (Tuesday.) We are informed that both bodies are composed of better material than usual. We hope so.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, D. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is withal a most agreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by druggists.

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst. by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. ABNER GREENLAND to Miss SARAH A JOHNSTON both of Trough Creek Valley.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 10.

Superfine Extra Family Flour	$9 63@9 80
Extra, &c.	10,10@11,15
Rye Flour	8 9 00
Corn Meal	4 00@5 00
Extra White Wheat	2 60@2 62
Fair and Prime Red	2 52@2 53
Rye	1 52
Corn, prime Yellow	1 75
Oats	90
Barley	1 60@2 00
Clover seed, per lb	12@13 00
Timothy	4 50@5 00
Flaxseed	3 40
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour 9bbl	$12 50
Extra do 2 cwt	6 25
White Wheat	2 40
Red Wheat	2 37
Rye	2 00
Corn	1 05
Oats	80
Cloverseed	16 00
Flaxseed	2 75
Dried Apples	2 00
Butter	40
Eggs	23
Lard	25
Ham	2
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—JANUARY TERM, 1865.

FIRST WEEK.

S. J. Cross for use vs	John Barr.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin vs	Michael Stone.
Same vs	Same.
Dr. P. Shoenberger's Ex. vs	Wilson & Lorenz.
Charles Trimble vs	John Dewey.

SECOND WEEK.

Michael J. Grove vs	Edward F. Hodges.
Henry C. Robinson vs	George Sipes.
J. Gilliam for use vs	Wm. Rothrock.
Morris, Tasker & Co, vs	Harrison and Mattera.
Lees and McVitty vs	Lycoming Ins. Co.
J. P. Anderson's Ex. vs	Henry Grady.
Joseph Kurfman vs	John Kurfman et al.
J. Hollinger et al vs	P. Bridenbaugh's Ex.
Julius Morgan vs	Wm. Morgan.
Enoch Dean vs	M. Chilcoat's Admr.

W. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

Proty's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 14, 1864.

GRAND JURORS.

Ephraim Baker, farmer, Springfield
John Cresswell, merchant, West
James Clark, shoemaker, Shirley
Gilbert Chaney, farmer, Barree
John Crownover, miller, "
William Clymans, farmer, Dublin
Levi Dell, carpenter, Union.
Levi Evans, Esq. carpenter, Carbon
Austin Green, carpenter, Cassville
Joseph Heffner, farmer, Clay
Joseph Hannah, farmer, Porter
Adam Hoffman, chairmaker, Walker
George Hallman, blacksmith, West
Joseph Isenberg, farmer, Morris
Samuel Kreiger, mason, Hopewell
C. Long, gentleman, Huntingdon
G. Miller, (river) farmer, Henderson
James McClure, " Porter.
William Orr, " Tell
Levi Piper, carpenter, Tell.
William Reed, farmer, Walker.
William Riley, mill-wright, Franklin
Robert Wilson, " Jackson
Lee Wilson, farmer, Barree.

TRVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Jacob Anspatch, farmer, Jackson.
Washington Baker, " Tod.
John Beaver, " Hopewell
Reynolds Bickets, " Jackson
Henry Baro, " Springfield
John S. Briggs, " Tell.
Andrew Beers, miller, Franklin
Henry Brewster, gentleman, Shirley
Daniel Cuifman, farmer, Clay
Abraham Crane, " Franklin
Anthony Cook, laborer, Carbon.
John H Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin
M. Fetterhoof, merchant, Huntingdon
Michael Flesher, farmer, Jackson
Robert Fleming, " Dublin
Caleb Greenland, " Clay
Martin Grissinger, " "
John Hernenne, " Shirley.
Daniel Hileman, " Morris.
Jacob F. Hoover, " Penn.
Jacob Hunter, " Jackson.
Joseph Henderson, " Dublin.
A. Hoffman, jr. painter, Huntingdon.
George Jeffries, farmer, Dublin.
J. H. Kenedy, post master Alexandria.
George H. Lang, farmer, Walker
Robert Lang, " Porter
Samuel McClain, " Carbon
John Miller, " Tell.
Wm. V Miller, " Oneida
Abraham Megahan, J P Penn
John Nelson, farmer, Dublin
George W. Porter, farmer, Jackson
Samuel H. Pheasant, farmer, Union
Samuel Poightal, cooper, Henderson.
Thompson Stevens, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Snare, laborer, Penn.
Alex. States, watchmaker, Walker.
John M. Stonebraker, clerk, Brady.
Martin Shank, farmer, Warriorsmark.
C. Shontz sr. laborer, Hopewell.
John L. Travis, machinist, Franklin.
Enoch Walls, farmer, Porter.
John Weight, farmer, Tod.
Elias Wilson, Esq. farmer, Cassville.
Marshall Yocum, watchman, Union.
Samuel Yocum, blacksmith, Jackson.

TRVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Jacob E Bare, farmer, Springfield.
Caleb Brown, farmer, Clay
John Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
John Booth, farmer, Springfield.
William Bice, carpenter, Franklin.
John Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Bickets, farmer, Jackson.
John Chilcote, farmer, Tod.
John Cox, farmer, Barree.
Oliver Colegate, farmer, Cromwell.
J. Chamberlain, inn keeper, Warriors'k.
W. Drake, coach-maker, Shirleysburg.
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell.
Abraham Funk, minister, Shirley.
Daniel Fetterhoof, farmer, Morris.
John Gifford, jr. farmer, Shirley.
Noble Gregory, farmer, Barree.
George Hawn, farmer, Brady.
William Hughes, farmer, Oneida.
George W. Huyett, M. D. Alexandria.
Jacob Hoffman, miller, Alexandria.
Jackson Kelley, farmer, Cromwell.
David Lutz, laborer, Shirleysburg.
John Lee farmer, Penn.
Robert McNeal, farmer, Clay.
Alexander Oaks, farmer, Barree.
George Russell, J. P. Hopewell.
Alex. Ramsey, farmer, Springfield.
Peter Sechrist, farmer, Cromwell.
Samuel Schell, farmer, Hopewell.
J. Summers, brickmaker, Huntingdon.
Adam Warfel, blacksmith, Brady.
Samuel Wilson, carpenter, Cromwell.
Richard Wells, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John P. Watson, farmer, Walker.
John Walls, farmer, Cass.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhœa

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street. Cincinnati Ohio.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street. Cincinnati, Ohio.

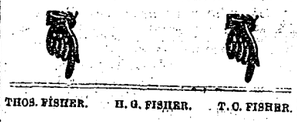
DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandize.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

25 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be laid in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW *FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,*
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes,
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and offers him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Nov. 1865. SIMON COHN.

JOHNSON'S
RHEUMATIC COMPOUND
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEdy, is the best medicine ever offered to the public, for the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used but three fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.

I am yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.
ALLEGHENY, May 24, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success. Yours affectionately,
JAMES M'ALISTER.

My residence is No. 128 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.

PITTSBURG, April 19th, 1864.

CANNONSBURG, WASHINGTON Co., April 12, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name, and I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for a half day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public you are at liberty to use them. Yours with respect,
JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife has been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lay in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dicker's, who lives in the court with me, said, "Why don't you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier." It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine and before my wife had the half of it used she was cured. It is now more than a year since and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to on oath.

Yours truly,
LEWIS HILKE,
Dynes' Court.

PITTSBURG, April 11th, 1864.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, to whom all orders should be sent.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dec. 7, 3m

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

NOW

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS

FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

W. W. HILDEBRAND,

WITH

WILSON, ANDERSON & CERNEA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 415 Market Street, Philada.,

Between 4th and 5th, North Side.

Nov 23, 1864-2m*

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premiums notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADY'S and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!

Sept. 7, '64. 6m.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 13, 1864-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

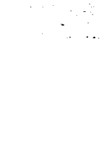
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be satried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO. and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.

apr7,1864



J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hats,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which offer on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

THE best Tobacco in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 28 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'65

Christmas and Bridal Presents.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,

Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

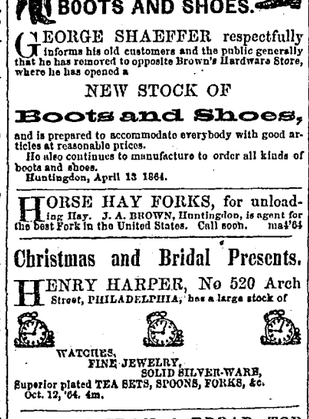
SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Eve n' P. M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 47	AR 6 20
6 00	8 20	McConnellstown,	11 12	6 09
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 58	5 52
6 43	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 30	5 40
			LE 11 06	5 27
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run,	AR 11 01	5 20
7 19	9 08	Rough & Ready,	10 49	5 08
7 40	9 21	Cove,	10 31	5 4
7 46	9 25	Fisher's Summit	10 25	LE 4 50
AR 8 10	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 4 40
	LE 9 55			
	10 15	Riddlesburg,		4 10
	10 23	Hopewell,		4 21
	10 39	Piper's Run,		3 55
	10 00	Hamilton,		3 30
	11 12	Bloody Run,		3 24
	AR 11 15	Mount Dallas,		LE 3 20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR	9 40	
10 15	Coalmont,		9 25	
10 20	Crawford,		9 15	
AR 10 30	Dudley,	LE	9 10	
	Broad Top City,			

Huntingdon, Nov. 9, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	12,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2½	" " "	9,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run / steam or hand.	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { /	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRONG SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the cranks shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

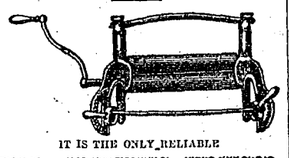
HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864. JAMES A. BROWN.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted. Aug. 3'64.

PUTNAM

CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt-Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;
That a simple machine is better than a complicated one
That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;
That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.

New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all *who have much washing to do,* with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

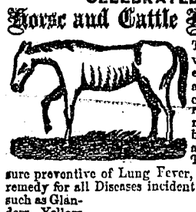
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.



These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from all impure matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

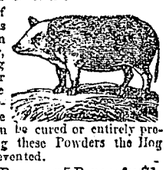
In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Sullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

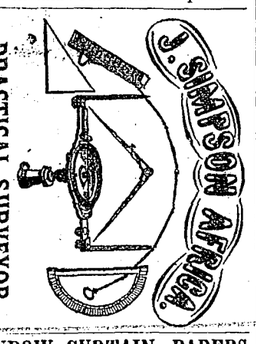
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Berdering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES.
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LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPRAISALS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIED WOMEN, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PERSONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER on an ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at LEWIS' Book Sto

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Perkin's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weyland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burditt's Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.

HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street. Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '53.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added Forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1860. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Dead Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ist Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

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BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sances, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents